Surveillance of Occupational Injury Through a Workers' Compensation Insurance Provider

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Kentucky Employers' Mutual Insurance (KEMI)

- Largest workers' compensation carrier in Kentucky
- Competitive state fund



Loss Education Unit

- Responsible for assisting policyholders in reducing frequency and severity of injuries
 - Hazard Assessments
 - Engineering controls
 - Safety Education



Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center (KIPRC)

- University of Kentucky
- Occupational injury prevention department



Win/Win Situation





Why?

KEMI

- Provides researchers with access to hard to reach populations
- Provides researchers with timely access to injury data—events and work practices

KIPRC

- Professional research staff
- Comprehensive data analysis

Workflow

Insurance co. identifies case Insurance co. notifies surveillance coordinator of case Consent obtained from injured worker Claims information forwarded to surveillance coordinator Surveillance coordinator contacts employer and injured worker Data is stored and analyzed electronically Results are summarized for prevention strategy development and reporting

Value of this System

- Timely case identification
- Personal identifiers and information available for initial contact and follow up
- Claims analysis to identify loss trends, high-risk tasks
- Prevention strategy development
- Dissemination of information to employers and employees

Injury Prevention Information

- Fact sheets
- Workplace posters
- Brochures
- Website articles





Example

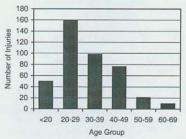
Data Summary April 1998 – September 2000

Data presented here are for April 1998 (when data collection began) through the end of September 2000. 430 cases of work-related burn injury were reported during this 30 month period.

- 72% (n=309) were male and 28% (n=121) were female
- Age range was 14-69
- · 95% were white
- · 80% were full-time workers
- · 33% were food service workers



Burn Injuries by Age Group

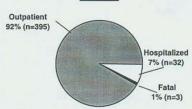


Leading Industries* for Work-Related Burns

Retail Trade Eating & drinking places	123 (33%) 107
Manufacturing	101 (27%)
Services Health Services	63 (17%)
Educational Services	15
Construction	34 (9%)

^{*}Classified by the Standard Industrial Classification Manual

Treatment



Most Common Types of Burn Injuries





Chemical 16%

Welding flash 12%





Electrical 5%

Food service workers are most commonly burned by grease (38%), water/liquids (27%), food (12%) and grills/ovens (7%).



Maintaining participants' privacy is paramount!

Conclusion

- Model can be used to identify and collect claims information from a variety of injuries
- All involved benefit
 - Workers
 - Employers
 - Insurance provider
 - Research center



Questions?